

BY I. BRICKEY.

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WHEAT.—Fresh supply of W. R. Cheese  
for sale low.  
Dec 22 T. J. SHINDLEBOWER.

J. D. AKIN'S.

## BY CLEMENT WEBSTER.

the head of the underpinning of his house was piled up in the cellar. Didn't he pull it back again? Not he. There was a grogshop within a mile and a half of his house—and there he had much rather spend his time than in building a new wall. 'Idleness is the parent of vice,' I have read somewhere. Drinking is the parent of Idleness, I know.

Smith had one near neighbor, and but one. His name was Churchill; and he had settled in the woods there only one or two years in ad-

For a moment's silence. "You know that I would love you even forty years should we be separated so long, and should our lives be spared. But what can you mean by asking so terrible a question? It cannot be that you think of leaving me, to be gone four years. Certainly you would not do that, John?"

For a moment John found it hard to speak;—but he summoned all his courage, and his thoughts at last found utterance.

"Where there's a will there's a way," said the good woman, and she sat about mending his garments.

By the time the sun had gone, he was in tolerable trim, and he set out for Farmer Church's—a threshold he hadn't crossed in twelve years. His wife went with him. They were greeted with the utmost kindness, and John was

little company, and after informing his Father in Heaven that there might be kept more durable record of his virtues, and his fellowship with it as John desired.

That evening John and Ellen met at their old seat by the brookside, and renewed their embraces with which they had parted four years before. Not the least pleasing of their declarations this time was the one that, come what may, their days of separation were at an end.

In the course of a few weeks, a joyous wed-

**POST OFFICE.**  
HAVING been annoyed for some time past by persons hunting on my grounds, fences down, and otherwise disturbing have been compelled to give notice, that here the law will be rigidly enforced, and all persons hunting in any way on my

**GEO. W. TRIBLE.**

1875 '31 6.

**CHEESE.**—Fresh supply of W. R. Cheese for sale low.

1875 '32  
**T. J. SPINDLEBOWER.**

CHINA.



FOREIGN NEWS.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ATLANTIC.

Prussia declines to join a triple alliance, but has sent Baron Anton as a special envoy to London to establish conditions with a special treaty with England and France.

Affairs remain unchanged before Sebastopol. The weather has been very hot and much sickness prevails.

The Russians make frequent sorties before Sebastopol, chiefly against the French. Reinforcements continue to arrive for both of the allied armies, but the roads are almost impassable.

President Pierce's message had been received, but attracted little attention.

BALAKLAVA, 8.—The Vladimir and another Russian steamer arrived on the 6th outside of Quarantine Fort, and opened a fire on the French flank, but the allied vessels compelled them to retire under the batteries of the fort.

A letter from Jassy of the 9th says that the Ansbach Gazette reports great activity among the Austrian troops, and some regiments have advanced to fortified points as far as the Pruth.

Lord John Russell made a speech in which he announces the alliance of Austria both offensive and defensive before the opening of the next campaign.

The London Times correspondent writing from Sebastopol under date of the 23d gives a gloomy picture of the allies. The siege is practically suspended, and the batteries are used up.

The army is exhausted, but is quite able to hold its position and chase the assaults.

A desperate affair occurred between the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Russian riflemen which lasted seven hours.

Preparations for a renewal of the general bombardment were progressing.

THURSDAY, 23 and 29.—Desperate sorties were made by the Russians on the French, but they were repulsed, with considerable loss on both sides. The Russian defenses were much strengthened. On the 29th a sortie was made on the French by the Russians, 2,000 strong, the French being only 700; they silently mounted the parapet, and their batteries covered the Russians with a deadly volley. They then leaped down and attacked them with the bayonet and compelled the Russians to retreat.

Nov. 30.—There was a heavy fire on the French during the night.

The Grand Duke Michael was observed making a reconnaissance at a distance.

Flags of truce have been exchanged respecting exchange of prisoners.

Dec. 1.—There is more rain, and the state of the roads prevent the arrival of supplies on the part of the British, and they are temporarily on short allowance. The deaths from cholera average sixty daily.

Dec. 2.—Deserters say that the condition of the Russians in the field is worse than the allies.

There has been much bell-ringing and rejoicing in Sebastopol during the night, supposed to be caused by the arrival of provisions.

Dec. 5.—The sortie against the French was repulsed with much loss.

Dec. 7.—The Monitor says that the besiegers' batteries have been re-established, and before three days the firing will be resumed. The allies are sufficiently entrenched and provisioned to remain through the winter.

The Russian defenses on the south are estimated to be one hundred guns stronger than when the siege began; on the other hand, the British erected a very powerful new battery, not yet opened, on an eminence north of the valley of Inkerman, commanding every house in Sebastopol, besides being another step towards a complete investment of the place.

It is observed that the Russians are arming ships at Sebastopol. They will probably attempt a surprise by sea.

The bill for the enlistment of 40,000 Germans has awakened a protracted debate in Parliament. Disraeli and his party opposed it, but would not throw any unfair obstacles in the way. Milner Gibson said the enlistment of foreign mercenaries by their government violated the principles of neutrality, and might be taken advantage of by Russia to hire from the United States.

The Foreign Enlistment bill was read the third time in the House of Commons on Friday night, and passed by a majority of 33. The measure is strongly repugnant to the feelings of the people, and is regarded as a job to put money in the pockets of "our cousins" in America and Germany.

In the House of Commons Lord John Russell stated that the number of troops from France, willing to go to the seat of war was only limited by the number of transports.

Russia accepted four points as a basis of peace negotiations, but the raging of Sebastopol or the reduction of the Black Sea fleet, will move them to be added. If an ineffective equivalent be proposed Russia promises acceptance.

The treaty with Japan by Great Britain is very favorable.

Sir James Stirling attempted to obtain similar terms for France, but the Japanese minister refused. A special French mission will be sent.

The annual amount of the total produce of the United States is estimated at 18,000 to 2,000 tons, which is supplied by the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York. Besides this, about 25,000 tons are annually imported from foreign countries of which England and Spain furnish by far the greater portion. Considerable is brought from France, but this is mostly mined in Spain.

MORALITY AT SEA.—The New York shipping houses are uneasy again in reference to the reappearance of the cholera on board the European packet-ships arriving at New York. Within the week past there has been more or less mortality on almost every immigrant ship. Some of the physicians say it is ship fever, but others that it is cholera.

33d Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the President giving reasons for vetoing the river and harbor bill. Owing to the day at which the bill was received, it became necessary to state his objections, announcing at the same time his purpose to resume the subject for more deliberate discussion at the present session of Congress. The committee on the two Houses of Congress are entitled to an expression of the President's views which induced him to dissent from their conclusions. No such expression as "internal improvements" is found in the Constitution, and it has no sufficient meaning to be of any value. He proceeds to examine the various clauses in that instrument, under which power for a system of internal improvements is claimed, and comes to the conclusion that there is no such specific power for such works, and no provision broad enough to cover them. Congress can only construct such works as may be necessary to carry out the specific plan of improvement or any abilities of rivers and harbors necessary for military or naval purposes. The message is a long one, and the President concludes by urging the policy of conforming appropriations by General Government, to works necessary to be constructed, and leaving all others to individual enterprise, or to separate States, to be provided for out of their resources, or by a recurrence to the provisions of the Constitution, which authorize Congress to give their consent for improvement of harbors.

Mr. Phillips moved that the message be laid on the table, and printed.

Mr. Havens suggested that it be referred to the committee of the whole, and it was so referred.

Mr. Wentworth, of Mass., reported a bill preventing the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals and paupers. Committed to the committee on commerce.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the citizens of Massachusetts, setting forth the evil from immigrants, and particularly from Roman Catholics, and asking Congress for a head tax of not less than 250 dollars on each foreigner arriving in the country. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Gwynn the bill containing the California land commission, which passed the House yesterday, was taken up and passed without debate.

Mr. Broadhead's land bill was resumed.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, offered an amendment to Mr. Clayton's amendment. The former proposing a maximum of 320 acres in one tract, and 640 in one township, was taken up. Mr. Chase in favor and Mr. Clayton against the amendment. It was adopted yeas 24, nays 15.

HOUSE.—Mr. Wheeler presented a memorial, which was referred to the committee on Commerce from the shipmasters and shipping merchants of New York relative to certain floating lights at the mouth of that harbor.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., the message from the President, relative to establishment of the navy yard at Memphis was referred to special commercial committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from Boston, asking that some of the United States ships be sent to the relief of Dr. Kane. Referred.

The Military Academy bill was taken up, and an amendment reported by the Committee on Finance was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate agreed that when it adjourned, it shall be till next Tuesday, Monday being the 31st of January.

Mr. Broadhead endeavored to get the Soldier's Bounty bill before the Senate; but on motion of Mr. Cass, it was made the special order for next Tuesday.

The Judicial Reform bill was taken up. Mr. Young offered to amend by making the bill read eleven instead of ten Circuit Judges, in order to give California one; which was agreed to.

Mr. Douglas explained his substitute, which provides for a Court of Appeals, composed of six judges, in addition to the judges having the original jurisdiction; also for rotation, so that in nine years each of the judicial districts shall be filled by new men.

Mr. Cass was in favor of keeping the judges in contact with the people, and that the judges in the district should always sit together. He thought the Supreme Court should be confined to the Supreme Court at the seat of government, and said he was opposed to their considering anything concerning a case beyond the record.

Mr. Geyer said he was opposed to the centralization of the Judges concerning their circuits, and he moved to strike out the first section, in order to test the sense of the Senate on the increase.

Mr. Clayton hoped no test vote would be taken at this stage of the proceedings, and the Senate then adjourned until Tuesday.

HOUSE.—Napoleon Bonaparte Gibbons, the new delegate from Nebraska, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Elliot, of Mass., introduced a bill providing for continuing the repairs of the injury done at Plymouth beach.

Mr. Walbridge presented a memorial from the New York Life Insurance Association, and of all the Marine Insurance Companies of that city, asking that an expedition be fitted out to go to the rescue of Dr. Kane. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, from the Printing Committee, moved that 25,000 extra copies of the President's message on the late river and harbor bill be printed, which was agreed to. Yeas 35, nays 31.

The House went into a committee, and passed fourteen private bills, and then adjourned.

John Ward, of Whitley Grove, Manchester, England, undertook recently to make 2,000 quill pens with a knife, in ten hours for a wager. At the end of five hours, he had succeeded in making 112, and at the end of nine hours and a half he had made 233, being 31 over his task, with half an hour to spare. The conditions of the match were that they should all be fit for commercial use.

The Bible in Common Schools.

We find the following abstract of an address delivered before the Indiana Teachers' Convention, by Rev. R. McKim J. BRECKINRIDGE in the Cincinnati Gazette.

A crowded audience collected in the First Presbyterian church, to hear the address of Dr. Breckinridge on the use of the Bible in common schools. He said he felt there was hardly a necessity that he should come hundreds of miles to plead this question. He was present when they opened this session this morning, and they commenced with prayer to God to bless them in their work. He could hardly conceive that state of mind which would make such a request, and expect God and his revealed word from the school. We should rather call upon those who oppose this matter to give their reasons for this conduct.

Any teacher who had made but a single effort to educate the human faculties must have felt this truth—that to educate these faculties you must put them in exercise. This fact was developed in the first attempt at education, and it was also the last indication of the highest generalization, when the mind has acquired the facility of self-education, then the teacher's task is done. How then could the mind be educated than in being exercised on the highest rules of right, as contained in the precepts of the Bible?

At the very threshold of this subject, it was necessary to ask, what is the education we wish to give our youth, for on that depended the question whether religion had any concern with it? If we wish to educate a godless, infidel, Mormon race, the less Bible we used the better. But if we wish to raise up a Protestant, Christian community, then the Bible was essential. We are often asked, what has religion to do with education? whoever heard of a religious arithmetic or a pious algebra? Those who ask these questions think they have seen something pertinent. But learning the word of God does not include an inferior knowledge on any other subject. Because religious truth does not run into all branches of education, shall it, therefore, not be learned at all? There is a little truth mixed with the falsehood, and that little does all the mischief. This is indeed a free country, but the religion that makes us free is not the religion of Confucius. It is the religion of Christ. The State is not infidel; we never renounced God in adopting our constitution. And if our constitution prohibits religious education, let it be remembered the community is above the State. One of the grandest discoveries of our ancestors was that revolutions could be wrought by ballot as well as by bayonet. If the great interests of education cannot be fostered without subverting the State, let it be subverted.

The advocates of the use of the Bible in schools did not want the system of education observed in teaching religion. It was not necessary that the schoolmaster should be a religious teacher at all. Put the Bible in the school, and let God and his Son teach by their own Word, and their object was accomplished. They merely asked that the State should not shut the doors of this great nursery of our future citizens against all sources of religious knowledge. Give them daily access to the Word of God. We don't even give them so much what Bible. If a Jew, give him the Old Testament; if a Baptist, give him the New Bible; make him own some God, some Bible.

One great cause of the difficulty of introducing the Bible in schools, and even of the low state of the cause of education, was found in a general and peculiar fault of teachers. They were isolated, unacquainted with each other, void of sympathy. If the 6,000 teachers in Indiana were united in a solid body, so that a common intelligence should pervade them, if they were united even as doctors and lawyers are, they would be no longer the victims of party demagogues, who once came to our State crying once a year, but now, as they are growing to seed, come once in two years. They would say, put the Bible in the school, and who would dare put it out? They would set the devil and all demagogues at defiance.

But the Bible used to be in the schools, how came it out? Well, human support ebbs and flows, no one can tell how or why. Some years ago, it turned its tide backwards, and all classes moved about the same distance. Roman Catholicism in France slid back and turned up Atheism. Presbyterianism in Scotland slid back and turned up Formalism. Congregationalism in New England slid back and turned up Unitarianism, and in Kentucky, what little religion they had slid back and turned up Infidelity. In this time of general and horrible declension, the Bible was slipped off the curriculum of education.

The speaker here gave an account of the manner in which he had restored the Bible to the schools of two States, Maryland and Kentucky, and attributed the establishment of free schools in Kentucky to the desire of the masses to have the Bible read in schools; and any Kentucky known to have a system of free schools. He then gave some specific reasons why the Bible should be used in schools. In the judgment of human nature it was right. Every nation sought to perpetuate its religion. The infidel, the baptist, the Jew, all did. Our love of country required it and the State was as much an institution of God as the Church. The Bible, as a history, as an English classic, was the cheapest and most efficient text-book that could be found. He frankly stated that one great reason for his bringing to light in the Bible, and that alone taught salvation by Jesus Christ.

Who are they that oppose this object? The children do not oppose it, Christian parents, the State at large, and teachers as a body, do not oppose it. Politicians do to some extent, but they do so to gain votes; make it popular and they will favor it. There is one class who do conscientiously oppose it, and this forms a real difficulty. He referred to our Catholic population. He hardly knew what advice to give with reference to them. When they formed a majority in the district, let them rule, but when they were in the minority, as is generally the case, let them submit. As a general thing, though, it would be found that Catholic children would not attend our free schools, and thus associate with Protestant children.

But it would be a most atrocious act, if to humor a few Catholics or Jews, we should suffer our system of popular education to be divested of all other protestant influence. Our fathers fled to this country to avoid tyranny, in the shape of kings and priests; shall we submit to it here in the shape of sentiment and a false liberality. No, here let us make our stand point, and say to tyranny, in every shape, then shall come no further.

At the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the speaker for his able address.

The Old Soldiers' Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The convention of the "old soldiers" was commenced to-day. Joel B. Sutherland was elected President. After speeches by some of the members, they formed in procession and visited the President. He was addressed by President Sutherland and replied in a happy manner, quoting the sentiment of Gen. Cass, who was present, "We should cling to the Constitution as a mariner clings to the last plank when the waves threaten to engulf him." George, a war chief of the Onondagas, made a brief address through his interpreters.

The convention re-assembled at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when a series of resolutions were offered by Gen. Combs, of Ky., which after a number of speeches, were adopted. A letter from Gen. Scott was read to the convention. He declined taking part in the Convention, on account of holding a commission in the United States service, but expressing warmest sympathy with the cause. The convention adjourned to meet in the morning.

A DISASTROUS YEAR.—It is stated that during the last twelve months, not far from 4,000 vessels, including those on inland waters, engaged in the American trade, have met with disasters, and 10,000 in all parts of the world. Of 43 vessels supposed to have been lost, not a fragment has been discovered. There were more than three times as many disasters as in any previous year. The average annual number of vessels lost all over the world, for some years before 1850 was about 3,000. The amount of insurance paid by the marine insurance companies of New York city the past year, was twelve millions of dollars.

Arrison, the Cincinnati torpedo murderer, still complains of feeling very much indisposed, and is rapidly failing. He expresses but little hope of escape from the sentence which now hangs over him. He is only visited by his attorney and the young lady of whom we spoke a few days since.

FOUND.

In Danville, a few days since a Small Sum of Money, which the owner can get by describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

JAN. 9, 1855.

THE GREEK SLAVE!

Eachante, Venus, Flora, Hebe, and the Dancing Girl!

THE above celebrated Statues, together with PATTERNS STATUETTES in BRONZE, and several hundred Magnificent Oil Paintings, form the collection of prizes to be distributed among the members of the Cosmopolitan Association at the first annual distribution in January next.

The Cosmopolitan Art and Literary Association, Organized for the Encouragement and General Diffusion of Literature and the Fine Arts, as a new and original plan.

The Committee of Management have the pleasure of announcing that the First Annual Distribution will take place on the 30th of January next, on which occasion there will be distributed or allotted to members several hundred Works of Art, and among them the celebrated Greek Slave Statues of the Greek Slave, together with the beautiful Statues of Eachante, Venus, Flora, and Hebe, and the Dancing Girl, and several Statues in BRONZE, and a large collection of OIL PAINTINGS, comprising some of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists.

Plan for the Current Year.

The payment of three dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to the Knickerbocker Magazine for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the Statues and Paintings which are to be allotted to members in January.

Persons taking five memberships are entitled to five of the Magazines one year, and to six tickets in the distribution.

Persons, on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month they please, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from New York.

The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern office, New York, or Western office in Brooklyn, and at No. 166 Water Street, San Francisco.

The Gallery of Art is located at Sandusky, (the Western office of the Association,) where superb Granite Buildings have been erected for the use of the Association.

The advantages secured by becoming a member of this Association are—1st. All persons receive the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. Each member is contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are to be distributed among themselves, and are at the same time encouraging the Artists of the country, by disbursing thousands of dollars through its agency.

Persons renouncing funds for membership, should make letters "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazine to commence, and also their post office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Those who purchase Magazine and Book orders will observe that by joining this Association they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price they now pay for the Magazine alone.

Illustrated Catalogues of the whole collection sent upon application, free of charge.

Offices of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine office, 245 Broadway, New York, and at No. 166 Water Street, San Francisco, Ohio. Address, (at either office,) for membership, C. L. DEERY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.

dec 29, '54 3t

CLOVE Anodyne Tooth-Ache Drops a certain cure for Tooth-ache, for sale by WM. M. STOUT.

HOPFETTER'S Stomach Bitters for sale by WM. M. STOUT.

sept 15, '54

1ST OF JANUARY.

HAVING given up the Dry Goods business, I would take this occasion to thank my numerous customers for their long continued and liberal patronage, and also to request those whose accounts with me are yet unsettled, to please forward and square up. I desire to close my old business immediately, and hope this notice will be attended to.

WM. M. FIELDS.

ENGLEMAN'S MILL!

HAVING put my Mill in complete repair, and added to it the best Smut Machine in use, I am prepared to accommodate those who wish grinding done, in the best manner and without delay. My Smut Machine was made by Peter Bricker, of Mercer county.

JOHN ENGLEMAN.

dec 29, '54 1t

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST, on the 15th inst., A Green Calico Pocket Book, containing \$5 in money, all the Banks of Kentucky, and between \$1 and \$1 50 in silver change, and a note on Jackson Mills for \$5. I think it to be some where between Wm. Duncan's, in Danville, and the residence of Richard Givens, in Lincoln county. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of said Pocket Book to Mr. Wm. Duncan or to the Tribune Printing office.

AUGUSTUS DELISSA.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco.

600 LBS. Chewing Tobacco, best brands; 500 LBS. Common Tobacco; 15,000 cigars, choice brands; 30,000 Half Spanish; 50 doz. Holbrook's Smoking Tobacco.

For sale by J. C. HEWEY'S.

Varieties and Notions.

A choice lot of Porte Moutons and Pocket Knives, German and American Violin Strings, Wostenholme's Razors and Pocket Cutlery, Shaving, Cloth, Tooth, Hair & Nail Brushes, Lull's Rubber, Buffalo and Eng. Horn Combs, Work Boxes and Baskets.

And ten thousand other things, too numerous to mention, for sale by J. C. HEWEY.

LUXURIES.

6 DOZEN Choice Fresh Peaches; 20 " " Tomatoes; 8 " " Gov. Systems; 4 " " 1/2 and 1/4 boxes Sardines; 9 " jars assorted Pickles; 7 " Braided Fruits; 6 " Worcester Sauce.

For sale by J. C. HEWEY.

Confectioneries, &c.

3000 200 lbs. Kisses; 80 lbs. French do; 8 boxes Fresh Layer Raisins; 6 jars P. S.; 600 lbs. A. C. S.; 800 " assorted Nuts; Just received and for sale.

J. C. HEWEY'S.

GIFT BOOKS.

A variety of ARABIAN, JUVENILE BOOKS, Fancy Articles, Portfolios, Toilet and Work Boxes, and other articles suitable for Holiday Presents, may be found at

dec 29, '54

House and Lot in Danville For Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, on favorable terms, his HOUSE AND LOT, nearly opposite the First Presbyterian Church in Danville. The House is convenient and comfortable, with all the necessary outbuildings, good garden, and an excellent well and cistern. There is on the premises a first-rate Shop, suitable for almost any mechanical business. The Lot contains between two and three acres. It is a desirable piece of property. For further particulars, call on the undersigned, on the premises.

J. B. PECK.

Commissioner's Sale OF LAND.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Boyle Circuit Court, rendered at its November Term, 1854, in the suit in Equity, wherein James E. OWENS, &c., are complainants, and HARRISON OWENS, &c., are defendants, I will, as the Commissioner thereunto named to carry out said decree, sell to the highest bidder, at public outcry, before the Court-house door in Danville,

On Monday, January 15th, 1855, (Being County Court day,) All the interest of Harrison Owens, Mary Owens and Maria Owens in and to

Two Tracts of Land, One of 75 and the other of 20 Acres, Formerly the property of Jeremiah Owens, deceased, and which was allotted to his widow, Margaret Owens, now dead, living in the county of Boyle, on the head waters of Salt River.

TERMS.—Said Tracts of Land will be sold on credit of 12 months, be purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security.

W. C. MOORE, Com'r.

Now is the time for Bargains!

HAVE on hand a large and varied stock of Glassware, French and English China and Porcelain Ware, all new and of the latest styles.

SALT—Just received and for sale at J. B. AKIN'S.

Commissioner's Sale OF LAND.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Boyle Circuit Court, pronounced at its November Term, 1854, in the case of WILLIAM McCANN, &c., vs. WILLIAM McCANN's HEIRS, or a sale of Real Estate, as Commissioner appointed to execute said decree, I will at the Court House door in Danville,

On Monday, January 15th, 1855, (Being County Court day,) sell to the highest bidder,

CATRON'S MILL

MY Mill is now in first-rate condition, with a new Smut Machine, and every convenience necessary to do good work. Persons who wish grinding done, may rely upon being accommodated promptly. Those who bring Corn, can have it ground at the same time as their Wheat—I also grind Buckwheat. Patrons who may be compelled to stay over night, will be comfortably provided for.

My Mill is known as Stone's Old Mill, on Dix River, 5 miles from Danville, and about 1 mile above Gaines' mill.

M. CATRON.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on Friday night 1st, a Cream colored horse with white mane and tail, about 15 1/2 hands high, and about 6 years old; no marks recollected. I will give the return of said horse to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him again.

J. S. HOPKINS.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

I WILL pay for good Beef Hides, delivered at my Tan-Yard, in Danville, 4 1/2 cents for Green, or 4 cents for Dry, in cash, or Leather. Also, I can on the spot, I will also issue policies of insurance in the Life Department of the Company.

A. S. MCGORTY, Ag't, Danville, Ky.

Luxuries.

4 DOZEN Brandy Fruits; 3 doz. Fresh Peaches; 6 " Fresh Cove Oysters; 1/2 doz. 1/2 and 1/4 boxes Sardines; 4 " assorted Pickles; 4 " Tomato Catsup; 2 " Worcester Sauce; 20 " Pure Louisiana Syrup.

For sale by T. J. SHINDLEBOWER.

Confectionaries, &c.

Fig and Fruits; Filberts, Rice and Starch; Gum Drops and Jubilee Paste; Star and Tallow Candles; Port Monies and Pocket Cutlery; Fine Cigars and Tobacco; Smoking Tobacco and Matches.

dec 29, '54

Hardware, Mechanic's Tools, Fine Groceries, &c.

TO make room for my Spring stock, I will commence on the 1st, and continue on till the 25th Dec., to sell at reduced prices, and all who want bargains—now is the time.

J. B. AKIN.

\$7,000 worth of READY-MADE CLOTHING, At Cost, for Cash.

IN consequence of the severe pressure in my matters, I have concluded to sell My Large Stock of Clothing AT PRIME COST, Without Reserve, for Cash.

Those who have lately bought Goods of me will testify to the fact, that I am now selling Clothing cheaper than I ever was sold in the market before. My stock for winter consists of Overcoats of every description; Dress, Frock and Sack Coats; Pants, Vests, Furishing Goods, Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, India Rubber Goods, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Cloths, Cassimeres, and every other description of Goods for the season.

Call soon for Bargains, at the Danville Clothing Store, Main-street, between McGorty's and Stout's Drug Stores.







Old age is coming upon me rapidly, as a boy said when he was stealing apples from a man's garden and saw the owner coming with a cowhide in his hand.

A young lady, says one of our exchanges, remarked to a male friend that she would make a poor sailor. The gentleman promptly answered, "Probably, but you would make an excellent mate."

When you see a young lady disposed to shuffle all the house work upon her mother's shoulders for the purpose of sitting down and having a talk, or going into the neighbor's, just make up your mind that she isn't much of an establishment any way.

A Cincinnati paper gives an account of a recently outraged female on Wednesday night upon a man named Geo. Knight, about nine miles from Shepherdsville, Ky., on the road leading to Cincinnati. He was attacked by a gang of robbers, who beat and left him for dead, after robbing him of \$5.00 in silver.

The New Orleans Delta of Dec. 25 says: "The mortality statistics for the last week in that city exhibit a gratifying state of health. The deaths were 144 for the week, which is a great decline on the week previous, and, considering the large number of persons in the city, is such an evidence of health as no other town in the Union can surpass."

A Catholic Priest Fixed.—The Rev. John B. Welcomb, a German Catholic priest, for a violent assault upon a lame boy, for compelling him to attend mass, the court held that the defendant had no authority, in law or religion, to commit an assault and battery upon the boy on the ground that he was pastor of the church.

Our Virginia neighbors have a new source of trouble. A swarm of gypsies have made a descent upon them. The Winchester Virginian states that these people are committing all sorts of depredations. In addition to their depredations by theft, they are corrupting the negroes, by working on their superstitions. We would advise the gypsies to get out of the "Old Dominion" as soon as possible, if they desire to preserve white livers.

The National Clay Monument.—We learn from the Lexington Observer and Reporter that the Clay Monument Committee, in pursuance to public notice, met at the office of the association in that city on Monday last, for the purpose of making choice of the models for the proposed monument over the remains of the illustrious statesman. A large number of models had been sent in, many of which merit, but at the request of several distinguished artists at the East and elsewhere, it was determined by the board to postpone the selection until the 12th of April, the anniversary of his birth-day, when the model will certainly be selected, and the premium of \$500 awarded. Arrangements will then be entered into for an early commencement of this work of national gratitude.

## NEW GOODS

FOR THE

S. & E. S. MESSICK

WOULD respectfully call the attention of their customers and the public to their extensive and fashionable stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which were carefully selected in the Eastern Cities, and embrace a complete assortment of the latest and most admired styles.

THE LADIES

Are particularly requested to examine their Dress Goods, of which they have an exceedingly handsome stock, including many new and rich designs. Also, a large supply of

STAPLE GOODS:

Goods for Gentlemen's Wear: Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carriages, &c.

This stock of Goods throughout, in superiority, beauty and extent, will compare favorably with any ever brought to Danville, and will be sold at small profits. Call and examine for yourselves.

S. & E. S. MESSICK.

Danville, Sept. 8, '54

## NEW GOODS.

JOHN E. CALDWELL

HAS NOW RECEIVED HIS LARGE, SUPERIOR AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

embracing all the latest styles for

Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, and Servants' Wear.

All of which are selected with care and purchased upon the most favorable terms, and will be sold at small profits. Call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN E. CALDWELL.

Danville, Sept. 21, '54

## GUNS AT COST

WELSH & RUSSELL

are now selling the remainder of their stock of Guns at Cost. Those wishing to purchase, have now a rare chance offered them.

Oct. 27, '54

## Just arrived at Howey's,

Consisting of

15 lbs. No. 1 Brown Sugar;

2 cwt. Sugar; and 100 lbs. Coffee;

1 cwt. Tea; 1 cwt. Raisins;

1 cwt. Currants; 1 cwt. Prunes;

1 cwt. Apples; 1 cwt. Peaches;

1 cwt. Potatoes; 1 cwt. Corn;

1 cwt. Beans; 1 cwt. Lentils;

1 cwt. Oats; 1 cwt. Hay;

1 cwt. Straw; 1 cwt. Manure;

1 cwt. Bones; 1 cwt. Salt;

1 cwt. Lime; 1 cwt. Cement;

1 cwt. Bricks; 1 cwt. Tiles;

1 cwt. Flints; 1 cwt. Gravel;

1 cwt. Sand; 1 cwt. Ashes;

1 cwt. Charcoal; 1 cwt. Wood;

1 cwt. Coal; 1 cwt. Oil;

## HOTELS.

### REDDING HOUSE

G. A. ARMSTRONG,

Shelbyville, Ky.

Oct. 6, '54

### BATTE TON HOUSE,

DANVILLE, KY.

THE undersigned having purchased this large and commodious Hotel, I propose to accommodate Travelers, regular boarders, and the public generally, in the best style. By strict attention to the comfort of patrons, by keeping a good Table, and having competent assistants, and polite, experienced servants, he hopes to maintain the widely spread and enviable reputation of this house.

THE STAGES for Lexington, Louisville, and other places, arrive at and depart from this house. There is attached to it a large STABLE, where Horses, Buggy, and Carriage, can be hired at all times.

WM. M. FIELDS.

Sept. 22, '54

### CITY HOTEL,

Danville, Ky.

HOPE & WHITE—PROPRIETORS.

THE subscribers having taken for a term of years the tavern stand on Danville known as the "CENTRAL HOUSE," would respectfully inform the public that they are now prepared to accommodate all who may be proper to call upon them. It is useless to make promises—our motto is, TRY US.

Connected with this house is a fine large STABLE, provided with an ample supply of Collared Horses, and attended by a careful and attentive hostler. Horses kept by the day, month, or week.

JAMES HOPE,

Danville, Jan. 13, 1854

### CUMBERLAND HOUSE,

East side of the Public Square,

Shelbyville, Ky.

R. C. HARRIS, Proprietor.

Summers, Jan. 14, '54

### DANVILLE HOUSE,

W. A. HARNES.

THE undersigned having leased this large and commodious establishment for a number of years, and thoroughly refitted and furnished the same, he now proposes to accommodate all who may be proper to call upon them. It is useless to make promises—our motto is, TRY US.

Connected with this house is a fine large STABLE, provided with an ample supply of Collared Horses, and attended by a careful and attentive hostler. Horses kept by the day, month, or week.

W. A. HARNES.

Danville, April 1, '54

### DANVILLE MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Principal, assisted by Miss Mary McLean, his brother, S. McKee, and other competent teachers, if they are needed, will commence the 3d session of this institution on the 1st Monday in September.

The course of instruction will be very thorough, embracing the common English branches; Algebra and Geometry; Latin and Greek; Natural, Moral and Mental Philosophy; Logic, Rhetoric, Alexander's Business of Christianity; and Butler's Analogy.

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## Professional Cards.

### T. P. YOUNG

CAN be found at the Law Office formerly occupied by C. B. WALLACE, Esq., on Main-street, opposite the Court-house, (now occupied jointly by Fry, Seward and Young). He will attend promptly to the collection of monies either as an Attorney or General Collector. All business entrusted to him shall be faithfully and speedily attended to, and returns punctually forwarded.

Danville, Mar. 10, '54

### BELL & COWAN,

DANVILLE, KY.

HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of their profession, will give faithful attention to all business entrusted to their care in Boyle and the adjoining counties. Oct. 14, '53

### J. L. BOLING,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Main-street, Perryville, Ky.

Will attend to all business entrusted to him in Boyle and the adjoining counties. Sept. 7, '53

### BOYLE & ANDERSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

DANVILLE, KY.

Will continue to Practice Law in partnership with Boyle and adjoining counties. Office on Third-street, opposite the Jail. Printing Office. Feb. 2, '54

### SPEED S. FRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Courts of Boyle and the adjoining counties. Any business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to. Feb. 27, '52

### P. T. & T. H. FOX,

Attorneys at Law,

DANVILLE, KY.

Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Boyle and the adjoining counties. April 9, '52

### GEO. P. NEWLIN,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL.

DANVILLE, KENTY.

OFFICE—Up stairs, over Mr. J. H. Caldwell's Store. Entrance on Main street. Nov. 18, '53

### DR. J. S. HUNTER

WILL continue the practice of Medicine, in all its branches, in Danville, and the surrounding country. Office on Walnut-street, near his residence. Danville, Nov. 5, '52

## Business Notices.

### C. F. MEYER,

DEALER IN PIANOS.

Music and Musical Instruments, &c.

Corner of Main and Mulberry sts. (up stairs). LEXINGTON, KY.

Entrance—The iron steps on Mulberry street, opposite the Plumber Hotel. (Pianos tuned and repaired as usual. Sept. 15, '54

### J. P. THEOREL,

Fashionable Boot & Shoe Maker,

MAIN ST., DANVILLE, KENTY.

North Side.

A large stock of the most superior Materials kept constantly on hand, and none but the best workmen employed. May 19, '54

## SIGN PAINTING

BY

G. M. PATON,

At Geo. Thompson's Coach Shop, Danville, Jan. 20, '54

### J. C. HEWEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Confectioneries and Candies,

Fine Groceries.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

Cigars and Tobacco; Wines and Cordials; Oysters, &c., &c.

No. 23, Main street, Danville, Ky. March 14, '53

### W. B. MORROW & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Dealers in

Produce, and Commission Merchants,

DANVILLE, KY.

WATKINS & OWSLEY,

Commission Merchants, Provision

and Tobacco Brokers,

No. 256, MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

## WANTED

At the Tribune Printing Office,

10,000

POLDS OF

Clean Linen or Cotton Rags,

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